

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1864.

To Correspondents.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications.
Whatsoever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith.
All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New York.
We cannot undertake to return elected Communications.

To Advertisers.
Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week must be handed in to-day.
Price \$1 per line for each insertion.

The Tribune Almanac for 1865.

This Almanac will contain, besides the usual statistical and miscellaneous matter, the full official Presidential and Congressional vote of all the States. It will be ready some time in the month of December, and orders will be executed in the order in which they are received.
Price—Single copies.....20 cts.
7 copies, sent by mail, free of postage.....\$1 00
100 copies, by express.....\$12 00

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Roger A. Pryor, now a private soldier in the Confederate army, but formerly a Rebel General, was captured on Friday last, by the Fifth Corps pickets, of the Army of the Potomac, while attempting to exchange papers with our pickets, and has been brought to Washington and committed to the Old Capitol Prison. Pryor was taken in retaliation for the recent capture of Capt. Burbridge, by the Rebel pickets, under similar circumstances, and claims that Gen. Lee ordered the release of Burbridge on Saturday. But the latter has, since the capture of Pryor, been dismissed the army, for disobeying the order forbidding the exchange of papers with the enemy, and Pryor will possibly not regain his freedom on this plea.

From Nashville we learn that nothing has been heard from Hood's army since Monday evening, the wires being down, but we have intelligence that Hood made an assault on our works at Columbia, south of Duck River, on Saturday, and suffered a disastrous repulse. A small portion of the Rebel cavalry had succeeded in crossing Duck River, but nothing material has thus far been accomplished by the enemy. Except for preparation for exigencies which may arise, there is no foundation in the rumor of the evacuation of Johnsonville. The impression gains ground that Hood, but attempt something in cooperation with Breckinridge; but the Union authorities regard the present situation as very satisfactory.

The telegraph gives us confused reports of a raid upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in West Virginia. It is stated that the little village of New Creek was burned on Monday, and that in an attack upon Piedmont the Rebels were worsted. The affair does not appear to have been important.

Boston advices state that Mrs. Sarah Hutchins of Baltimore, who was recently convicted of giving aid and comfort to the Rebels, is now in the Fitchburg House of Correction, under sentence of five years' imprisonment.

From New-Orleans, we learn that an expedition, organized by Gen. Bailey, captured on the 16th inst. a company of Rebels at Barren Bridge, Western Florida, with a number of small arms.

The Chambersburg Repository of Nov. 29 states that Gen. Cadwallader will assume command in place of Gen. Couch, assigned to duty with Gen. Thomas.

GENERAL NEWS.

The deaths in New-York during the past week were 440—121 men, 127 boys and 192 girls—an increase of 36 upon the mortality of the previous week, and a decrease of 39 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1863. Of the deceased 212 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 69; infantile convulsions, 34; inflammation of the lungs, 39; scarlet fever, 20; group, 20; small pox, 19; typhoid fever, 18; infantile marasmus, 18; diphtheria, 18; disease of heart, 10; deaths from external causes, 27; among which are reported 4 premature births, 8 drowned, and 10 killed by accident. There were 49 deaths in the institutions, and 33 interments in Potter's Field.

A rough-looking individual was arrested on Sunday, near Ferrisburgh, Vt., for putting obstructions on the track of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad. He was taken to Middlebury and lodged in jail, and there put on to his operations, and himself out of the end by a self-imposed hanging. He gave his name as Francis O'Hanrahan, said he was from Canada; that he was one of the St. Albans raiders; that he caused the railroad accident of Thursday morning between Pittsford and Brandon, and that he was acting under "Confederate authority." No papers were found upon him. It is believed that he was crazy.

A meeting of the Council and various Boards of the Citizens' Association of New-York was held last night at the rooms of the Association, No. 813 Broadway, when an interesting report was read by R. B. Roosevelt, esq., of the operations of the association during the past year and the plan of its future operations. Reports were also received from the various Bureaus of the Association. Mr. Sturgis esq., occupied the chair. After some pleasant discussion the meeting adjourned to discuss an excellent supper provided by the Executive Committee.

There was a meeting last evening at Stevens Hall, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway, under the auspices of the Citizens' Association, to ratify the nominations of Nathan C. Ely for Alderman, John W. Brookhorns for Councilman, John Wheeler for School Commissioner, and Dr. Robert Stewart for School Trustee. Mr. Ely was present, and made a brief address, and speeches were also made by Messrs. Ward, (who was in the chair), Townsend, Forrester, Bartlett and Wittenburg.

The steamer Dudley Buck arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Newbern, N. C., with the Captain and crew of the schooner James L. Strauss, which sailed from Philadelphia for Fortress Monroe on the 16th inst., and foundered at sea in a north-west gale on the 27th. By the Dudley Buck we have the North Carolina Times of the 27th, containing a list of deaths from yellow fever and other epidemics, and an account of the great conflagration.

Two more arrests were made yesterday of persons suspected of complicity with the recent hotel incendiaries. The men were Southerners. At the Provost-Marshal's office the registration of refugees goes on briskly. They are evidently convinced that the new order means business.

A meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, to take preliminary steps to form a New-York Scientific Association. Dr. Grison, Messrs. Desturnell, Minshorn, Prof. Seeley, Judge Daly and others addressed the meeting, which adjourned to Wednesday next.

The British mail steamship Delta arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning from St. Thomas the 20th and Bermuda the 26th inst. The blockade-runner Armstrong arrived at Bermuda on the 15th inst.

The returns of the Presidential election in Pennsylvania are still incomplete, owing to the delay occasioned by the extension of time consequent upon the law allowing soldiers to vote.
The French mail-of-war Adine, Commander Elliot, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Monday afternoon. Gold has been strong all day, opening at 233 and closing up to 234. From this point, under favorable military news from Gen. Thomas, the rate fell to 232. The absence of

positive advices from Gen. Sherman, aided by a large short interest and great ease in money, keeps the market very steady. Stocks are irregular. At the reduced quotations, maintain the extreme advance. The Board called there was a large demand, and prices after the Board rallied materially. At the Public Board prices were weak, and at the Second Board no recovery was shown. Money is abundant at 7 1/2 per cent, and few loans are made at less.

The Board of Canvassers of this State met at Albany yesterday and completed the counting of the vote for Presidential Electors. The whole vote for Senatorial or Electors at large averages thus:

For Union Electors.....368,606
For Democratic Electors.....361,983

Union majority.....6,623

The count for State officers and Congress will probably be made to-day. The electors meet at Albany on Wednesday next to cast their votes for President and Vice-President.

A correspondent, who was a fellow-passenger with Mr. Joseph Parker, the bearer of the Peace Memorial from England, understands our article of yesterday as doubting that that person had any such Memorial in charge. He misunderstands us. Our object was to call attention to the fact that this emissary from Great Britain has seen proper, for reasons best known to himself or those who sent him, to appear among us on so public and important an errand under a feigned name. As our correspondent speaks of Mr. Barker as known as Mr. Parker on board the steamer, it is clear that the alias is not, as was supposed, a mistake of the telegraph.

The Commercial has a Washington letter, which says:

"Judge Lewis is spoken of as the probable successor of Mr. Bates. He was the only chief of bureau in the Treasury Department who did not espouse the cause of Mr. Chase last Spring, and he has always enjoyed the confidence of Mr. Lincoln."

If such are Judge Lewis's most notable recommendations, we venture to predict that he will not be appointed Attorney-General.

OUR NEXT CHIEF-JUSTICE.

We presume our readers sufficiently intelligent to place little emphasis on the gossip from day to day telegraphed from Washington respecting prospective appointments to important stations. The correspondents, we doubt not, mean to state facts; but they must perforce send such information as they can pick up; and this is inevitably unsubstantial. If the President had already decided—as we think he has not—on the nominations to be made to the Senate next week or later, he would naturally keep his choice to himself, so as at once to avoid fruitless remonstrances and leave himself, up to the last moment, perfectly free to change, should reasons for so doing transpire prior to the meeting of Congress. We judge, therefore, that those who gravely telegraph from Washington that "Mr. Chase's chances are improving," "Mr. Chase's nomination is now impossible," &c., &c., simply echo the gossip of the Washington hotels, set afloat by men who know just as much of the matter in question as we do—that is, nothing at all.

Yet we hope for the appointment of Gov. Chase as the successor of Chief-Justice Taney, not because we know anything of the President's predilections, but because of the manifest fitness of such appointment, and because of the general recognition of that fitness. If all those whose choice in the premises is worth considering were consulted to-morrow, and each by himself asked to name the man who ought to be Chief-Justice, an absolute majority would respond, "Salmon P. Chase."

Why?

Because Mr. Chase, beside being an experienced and eminent lawyer, and one of the very ablest of our public men, who has filled in succession the posts of U. S. Senator, Governor of Ohio, (twice elected), Senator again, and Secretary of the Treasury, is known to be thoroughly imbued with the understanding and love of that spirit of Impartial Justice and Liberty which is destined henceforth to guide the policy and govern the jurisprudence of our Union. Ambitions and aspirations as he has been accounted, no man believes that he would strike hands with the Slave Power for any office or dignity on earth. He chose to be known as an Abolitionist when to be so known was to renounce the hope of ever emerging from a despised and powerless minority. Among those who might be made Chief-Justice, he is the man most certain to infuse into our National jurisprudence the beneficent spirit of Freedom for All. Others may falter; even the Nation may temporarily relapse into her old idolatry of brutal Force, of guilty Gain; but Gov. Chase must die as he has lived, the champion and expositor of the new spirit which flashed forth from the burning interior of bombarded Sumter and gleamed from the gory breasts of the Massachusetts volunteers so treacherously butchered in the insurgent streets of Baltimore. Nothing would give the country such firm, well-grounded assurance that the revolution which is visibly ridding our land of Slavery will never go backward as the appointment of Salmon P. Chase to the first seat on the bench of the Supreme Court.

In saying this, we cast no reflection on any of the strong and true men whose names have recently been connected with this post. We can well afford to admit that they are all able jurists and worthy citizens. Yet no one will contend that any of them surpasses Mr. Chase in legal or general ability, while all will admit that, in the anti-Slavery cause, Mr. C. is an older if not a better soldier than any competitor. The radical change in our laws about to be effected by the pending amendment of the Federal Constitution invites, if it does not absolutely require, a change in the spirit of their judicial exposition. The new wine should be put in new bottles. With Salmon P. Chase in the seat of John Marshall, we should confidently hope that all lingering traces of that spirit of caste which has so long been the bane and the shame of our polity, would be banished to the moles and the bats, and the rule of Impartial Freedom be thoroughly inaugurated.

We do not know how these considerations strike the President, but we are confident that the Senate feels their force. And we look to

that body faithfully to "advise" the Executive with regard to this important appointment.

OUR CHARTER ELECTION NEXT WEEK—DUTY OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

It is not to be disguised that efforts will probably be made this Winter by certain corrupt interests at Albany to do away with all representative or elective government on Manhattan Island, under the pretext that this is the only course which can remedy the admitted evils of our City Government. In any such remedy, we give public notice, we can have no faith, regarding it as belonging to that class of "remedies" which are said to be "worse than the disease." Whenever our citizens choose to reform their municipal government, it is in their power to do so; and, until they take the few simple and easy steps necessary to this end, the fair presumption is that they like to be mis-governed, like to be over-taxed, like to have swarms of the basest harpies fattening on their plunder, and like to be represented in both Boards of the Common Council by such as have held the power of our local government during the last half-dozen years. So long as our citizens, having the power in their hands to remedy all these matters, fail to do so, we are opposed to any interference from Albany—first, from a deep-rooted conviction that the Albany appointees would be no better, practically, than the men they would displace; secondly, because citizens who neglect their duties as such deserve to be over-taxed and punished; and, thirdly, because any interference on the part of the Union majority of the State can only tend to rivet more firmly the hold of the Democratic party upon the great mass of our citizens. Any reform, to be efficacious, valuable or permanent, must be carried out by compelling the intelligent and respectable of our fellow-citizens to know their rights, see their wrongs, and take the steps essential to having justice done to their own interests. Any less reform than this—any pretended "reform," imported ready-made from the foul atmosphere of the Albany Lobby—can only prove, if attempted, so much additional capital for the Democratic party in all future years, not only in this city, but throughout the entire country.

If the gentlemen composing the Citizens' Association will act wisely and with disinterested motives, they can redeem more than one-half of our Common Council next month from the clutches of the corruptionists and lobby-leaders of both parties. Above Fourteenth-st., there is no good reason why they should not, with the help and sympathy they now have in both the Democratic and Republican parties—elect every single candidate for Alderman and Councilman at the Charter Election to be held on the first Tuesday of next December. And even below Fourteenth-st., they have strongholds in the old-fashioned respectability of the Ninth, Tenth and a few other Wards, if they will only exercise discretion in the matter of nominating or endorsing candidates for city offices. Even in the worst districts—as in the First and Third Aldermanic—they have the weapons of victory placed ready at their command in the notoriously bad and disgraceful character of at least two of the Democratic nominees in those districts, if they only know how to use them. It surely cannot be a hard task to prove to sane voters that men only known to the fame of our police and military reports as baggage-smashers, bounty-swindlers, gamblers, fancy men, emigrant-plunderers, and the accomplices of bounty-jumpers, pickpockets, and house-breakers, are not the proper kind of men to represent the interests of their respective districts in the Common Council. In these lower Wards and against such candidates, the Citizens' Association should make no nominations of their own, but should pick out the strongest and most respectable of the other Democratic candidates in the field, and give to them their indorsement and support. In the Third Aldermanic District there is, we know, a very respectable merchant—a wholesale painter and glazier, we believe—in Democratic nomination, and certain to be elected if the Citizens' Association will only give him their countenance. How it is in the First District we have as yet no precise information further than this—that there is now, or will be in a very few days, a Democratic nominee in the field for whom citizens of intelligence and respectability may safely cast their votes. For the Unionists in these lower Wards there is but the shimmest possible chance: four Democratic nominees having run last month for Assembly, in the Third District, against one Unionist nominee, and yet one of the four Democrats was elected! In the First District, the odds are still heavier in favor of the Democracy, and therefore it is that we counsel both the Citizens' Association and the Unionists who are so unhappy as to live in our first eight Wards to support any decent, honest and popular man who may be presented by any active and strong organization of the Democratic party. This same advice will hold good for all other strongly Democratic Wards, such as the 11th, 17th, &c. We must take the best men we can get when we cannot exactly get the men we want.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

The movements of Beauregard in Tennessee are discussed in some quarters as if they bore a resemblance, in purpose or in detail, to the campaign of Sherman in Georgia. But the truth is no two military operations could be more unlike. The single point of similarity is in the progress of both armies through a hostile country. In every other respect, and in the results which they will reach, these armies are as wide as the poles apart.
Gen. Sherman, having completely outwitted his antagonist, has started upon a campaign meant to utilize his previous successes. Beauregard, having been outwitted, and having been left a hundred and fifty miles to the rear, seeks to cover up his inferiority in generalship, to atone for the defeats of his predecessor, and to vindicate his own title to command, by an aggressive campaign. Gen. Sherman is following the bent of his own genius and obeying the dictates of his judgment. Beauregard is obeying the dictates of military necessity, and is advancing into Tennessee because he must do something. Gen. Sherman marches at the head of a victorious army, and advances with the prestige of success, and the encouragement of previous good fortune. Beauregard gathers together the remains of a force that has been beaten in ten pitched battles, and finds his best inspiration in their despair. Gen. Sherman is sweeping through a country which contains no organized force that can oppose him. Beauregard cautiously feels his way over ground every mile of which is disputed by a vigilant and veteran army, equal in numbers to his own. Gen. Sherman is marching toward his base; Beauregard away from his. The former directs his march whither his own judgment points; the latter is forced to consult the motions of his opponent. We might pursue the contrast to any extent, but the case is summed up in the statement that Sherman has all the chances in his favor and Beauregard all chances against him.
Keeping these circumstances in mind, readers will estimate at their due value the accounts of the Rebel advance through Central Tennessee. Beauregard has delayed so long in Northern Alabama that he has eaten up the country and must attempt something in another direction. To retreat would be to acknowledge that the Confederacy was capable neither of defense nor of attack; so he advances. He resorts to the sole strategy which his circumstances permit, and threatening Nashville by a demonstration to the North, does, at the same time, by extending his march Westward, oblige Gen. Thomas to seem to fall back in order to keep his army still between Nashville and the enemy which threatens it. Beauregard was at Columbia, on Duck River, forty miles south of Nashville, on the 26th, and at that point made a vain attempt to cross the river. Thomas retreating from Pulaski had reached Columbia in time to intercept his adversary, and so far as the telegraph affords us news, matters seem to be once more at a dead lock, and Beauregard halted in his purpose. We shall, doubtless, have reports of further demonstrations. The large force of cavalry, under Forrest, which forms an important part of Beauregard's army, and which is estimated as high as 14,000 men, will endeavor to operate on the communications of Nashville, and will make more or less trouble. But that sort of work may pass for what it is worth. It is sometimes vexatious, but it is always indecisive. The struggle is to be between the infantry forces of Thomas and of Beauregard, and the latter must not merely defeat, but must destroy, the army which opposes him, before he can hope to control any considerable portion of Tennessee, or even to menace Nashville.

REBEL SAVAGERY.

When the world hears of the late attempt to burn the City of New-York, it will not fail to mark the peculiarly fiendish elements of the conspiracy. Under ordinary circumstances, an inn, the refuge of the weary and unsuspecting traveler, has a character which should protect it from the torch of the incendiary, as if it were a hospital. But our great hotels are full of families, of women and of children gathered together under a single roof—of those very classes to which, when they are in a beleaguered city, fair warning and opportunity of escape is given by a besieging general before beginning his bombardment. This wide-reaching crime, from which God has delivered us, would have been, if consummated, an aggregate of hideous assassinations, closely resembling those committed by the Indian Thugs in more particular than one. The exigencies of war—and they must always be numerous and painful—have driven us to nothing approximating in all that is horrible to the scene which this city would, but for the merciful interposition of Divine Providence, have presented. The very thought of what was, on that memorable night, too probable, must send a thrill of horror through the hearts of the most stolid. The plot can never be forgotten. It will occupy a marked place in the pages of history, and the recital of its meditated atrocities, for years to come, will keep its projectors in a pillory of continuous execration.
And yet their wickedness, so startling on account of its novelty, is no greater, perhaps not so great, as the absolutely barbarous manner in which the Confederates have treated their Federal prisoners of war. It is hard to write with even decent and dignified moderation of the sufferings of our captive soldiers. It is impossible, without crimsoning with righteous wrath, to read of the filth, the fever, the festering wounds, the sickness, the starvation, the sharp and sure mortality which makes a Confederate prison far more dreadful to our soldiers than the most hotly contested field. These shames have extorted from the Rebel physicians themselves continual protests, the repetition of which shows that remonstrances have been at least inadequately heeded. These evidences of cruelty and neglect are enough of themselves to prove that both are without excuse, since it is not to be supposed that these surgeons would ask of their government that which they knew it was impossible to grant. Neither can there be any pretense of retaliation. Public opinion would not permit us to maltreat our prisoners, even if there existed any official inclination to do so. Now, with these facts before them—and how easy it would be to add to their number!—we hope, when our foreign critics again take occasion to expatiate upon the unnatural cruelty of this war, that they will be good enough to state upon which side, in their opinion, the want of nature and of humanity exists. It is time for the truth to shame these slanderers into something like decency. It is time that the distortion of facts, and the deduction from them of malicious and obstinate libels, met with something like a check from the moral sense of mankind. All the world is interested in the suppression of the shameful criticism to which we have been subjected; for although it may be our turn to-day, to-morrow some other and perhaps far-distant people may be made the object of like calumnies. The comity of nations is not merely an idle phrase. Public reputation is quite as important, quite as much in need of honest judgment, quite as sacred in the eyes of all intelligent observers, as private character; and *The London Times* has

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perpetuated Slavery—no crime in a treason utterly causeless, or for which no valid cause has thus far been assigned—no barbarism in murdering prisoners by inches instead of mercifully putting them to death at once—nothing but ordinary retaliation in a plot to burn thousands of women and children in their beds—a crime who finds in all these iniquities no reason for even the mildest censure, confesses by his silence, or by his stammering extenuations, that he is prejudiced, or interested, or malicious. There is no room for argument. There is no question for debate. The iteration of a few threadbare phrases and stale insinuations amounts to nothing. The member of Parliament who has, or who thinks he has an interest in promoting the Slaveholders' Rebellion, may rise in his place, may hem and haw, may stutter and sophisticate and insinuate to some purpose for a night or a week; but he really changes nothing; he does not make secession a virtue nor the seceder a patriot. And as if those who have undertaken to carry a bad cause upon their shoulders were not already dreadfully overloaded, they must now find room for one of the most diabolical projects of the age; and whereas they have found excuses for murder and treason and man-owning, they must now invent some pretty subterfuge by which to make the attempted conflagration of a great city an act of commendable bravery and of righteous retribution. They are welcome to try it! Let them seek in their repository of soft words for a neat and mild one which can be twisted into an application fitted to their present embarrassing emergency! Let them exert themselves to show that we ourselves brought this great peril to our own doors!—that we are more fortunate than deserving!—that the Guy Fawkeses of Mr. Davis did not, after all, the innocent creatures! effect what they attempted, and that if they had effected it, they were duly provoked and are not to be severely censured! The charitable ingenuity which has already been so strenuously exerted in softening Confederate crimes, and in exaggerating Federal failure, has now a fairer field for its exercise. Not man-stealing, nor murder, nor theft, nor perjury, nor brutal cruelty are now to be argued into something like virtue; but here is a hellish scheme worthy of the glibest lawyer-logic of the leading columns! The devil himself never had a better opportunity of making the worse appear the better reason!

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

The English papers are, of course, in a blaze of excitement over the capture of the Florida. They are almost unanimous in denouncing, in the strongest terms, the conduct of Capt. Collins. Only *The Daily News* thinks it due to fairness to defer the expression of its own opinion until it shall receive the account of the Union officers, and compare it with the statements made by the captain of the Florida, and by the Brazilians. It adds, however, that if the accounts which have appeared in the English papers are substantially true,

—the captain of the Wachusett has done his Government more injury than it was in the power of the whole Confederate Navy to do, by committing a lawless outrage for which we will have to give and accept our own share of blame. The capture of the Florida is a plain and the interests of all maritime powers in maintaining them too evident, to admit of any controversy as soon as the facts have been ascertained; nor is there any danger of the language which every English journalist will hold on the subject."

The Star, supposing that the substantial correctness of the reports cannot be doubted, is equally emphatic in condemning the act:

"There can be no doubt as to the main facts necessary for forming a judgment upon the occurrence. That judgment can only be that a very gross violation of neutrality has been committed by the United States cruiser, which we sincerely hope the United States Government will repudiate, and offer to Brazil what ever satisfaction may be necessary to atone for the offense."

It refers to its well-known sympathy with the cause of the Union, and adds:

"And precisely because we believe the cause of the North to be that of humanity, do we utterly condemn that departure from the principles of civilization which is involved in the infraction of the neutrality of Brazil. To countenance the rights of a small State because it cannot retaliate, is the same principle which leads the slaveholder to trample on the rights of the negro because he cannot retaliate. It is the principle of brute force countering right, which of all nations the Republic of the United States ought to repudiate. The nation is strong enough to wait for the capture of these cruisers in due form. The triumph of the language of the negro because he cannot retaliate, is the principle of brute force countering right, which of all nations the Republic of the United States ought to repudiate. The nation is strong enough to wait for the capture of these cruisers in due form. 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